THE SURVEY

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WANTED: LEADERSHIP

IT is not clear at this writing what official backing will be given this fall to the effort to raise private funds for relief and for the maintenance of other community social services. The President's Organization for Unemployment Relief is now without a chairman, though Mr. Hoover has promised to appoint a successor to Walter S. Gifford. The President has given a kindly blessing to the Welfare and Relief Mobilization for which the Association of Community Chests and Councils has mustered an imposing National Citizens' Committee, but he has given it no official status.

As this issue of The Survey reaches its readers on September 15 there will be assembled in Washington a conference of key men and women in government, business and social work who will fire the opening guns of the Mobilization. Mr. Hoover is to make the opening address. What he says will, it is hoped, bring cohesive and aggressive factors into a situation which now lacks them.

Last winter's experience demonstrated the value of national reinforcement of local efforts to secure adequate support for social-welfare services. It demonstrated too that cooperation between national forces, however well intentioned, is not enough. What is needed this winter more than ever before is unity under driving leadership with the strength of official recognition and prestige added to the vigor of private endeavor.

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So They Say

THESE are the best times that the world has seen in many years—they are teaching us something.—*Henry Ford.*

There can be no social stability without individual security.—*Oscar Leonard, Washington, D. C.*

There is a demand for an alternative designation for the New Poor. What about "Indigentry."—*Punch, London.*

It is never safe to assume that the human community differs very greatly from an ant heap.—*Rebecca West, London.*

There is nothing else to do with youth but educate it.—*Prof. Thomas H. Briggs, Teachers College, New York.*

To the American public everything seems fair that works.—*Robert Littell and John J. McCarthy in Harpers Magazine.*

I am afraid that we must make the world honest before we can honestly tell our children that honesty is the best policy.—*George Bernard Shaw.*

One of the greatest crimes ever committed against society was the bringing in of this depression.—*Hugh Frayne, American Federation of Labor.*

It is only among thinking people that you find disagreement. The more they think the less they agree. Only the unthinking agree.—*F.P.A., in New York Herald Tribune.*

No scientific consideration of the problem of youthful crime can disregard the fundamental problem of the decent housing of the poor.—*George W. Wickersham, New York.*

We who have spent our lives teaching know how slowly, but how ultimately and surely, progress comes to all human effort.—*Mary E. Wooley, president, Mt. Holyoke College.*

Industry must not be permitted to lay its myriad casualties periodically at the door of philanthropy—a grotesque and almost criminal procedure.—*Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, Cleveland.*

Victorian ideals of conduct unsuited to the machine age and to the age of mental hygiene dominate our relationships with the delinquent child.—*Miriam Van Waters, Framingham, Massachusetts.*

The decision of public policies in this country now is largely determined by resolute, militant, compact, closely organized minorities that want something and get it.—*The Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick, New York.*

Organized relief is benefiting the politician more than the distressed unemployed. It is the biggest racket in the country and all politicians high and low are its chief beneficiaries.—*Roger W. Babson, economist.*

Our splendid and costly educational program has done nothing—and I say this advisedly,—nothing to mold the character of our people.—*Warden L. L. Lawes, Sing Sing Prison, to the National Education Association.*

No longer are charities supported by the few. Today every tax-payer turns philanthropist willy-nilly. Men have to love their neighbors as themselves whether they like it or not.—*Rev. Samuel Henry Prince, Halifax, N. S.*

I contend that the most practical consideration before us today is to devise, hour-by-hour, in our business transactions, some way of making the truth pay.—*Kenneth Collins, publicity director, R. H. Macy & Co., New York.*

The depression has shown up the average American as a superstitious, socially maladjusted, politically naive, economically unawakened, immature adolescent crying for the lost lollypop of prosperity and pathetically incapable of doing anything fundamental or constructive about it.—*Dr. W. Beran Wolfe, psychiatrist, New York.*

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THE SURVEY

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The Way It Was Done

HUNTED out of Washington at midnight with tear-gas and cold steel, harried across Maryland, jockeyed out of Pennsylvania, the dispersion of the B.E.F. is a lamentable picture for Americans to contemplate. It was the return on a grand scale to the discredited "passing along" system of old-time poor officers. It was a violation of every modern social principle of dealing with human distress. These men, unemployed ex-soldiers, were incontinently thrust back whence they had come without thought or plan of what awaited them there. If they had had jobs or adequate and secure relief for their necessities they would never have taken up that ill-fated march on the Capital. Still jobless, still destitute, they have been flung back with rancor and bitterness added to their miseries. Belgian refugees, eighteen years ago, fared better than they.

What price our vaunted social organization! What price our American humanities!

Recreation in Harlem

THOSE who are interested in seeing an old social institution throw off its husks and show new life in new times should follow what has been happening to the schools of the Children's Aid Society in New York. They were set going as charity schools in a day when the educational needs of underprivileged children were badly neglected. The metamorphosis is radically exemplified in Columbus Hill Community Center and the Harlem Children's Center through which recreational facilities have been made available for the Negro children of New York. The latter is a new installation, made possible with the assistance of Mr. Rockefeller. Tenements were demolished, two playgrounds equipped where a thousand boys and girls play on pleasant days, a girls' clubhouse, and plans (if support can be obtained) for a boys'. An innovation in the boys' present quarters—an old building—is the reproduction of a Pullman diner and kitchen where youngsters can study the art of preparing and serving food. But the new spirit manifests itself in more than equipment. Using these two centers as a base, a study of the Negro children of New York has been made by Owen R. Lovejoy as secretary of the Society, which in an effective booklet exhibits the fourfold needs of education, economic security, health and recreation, and focuses on the latter as an opportunity for immediate action. The report shows that the Negro section of Columbus Hill is entirely devoid of playgrounds while the situation in Harlem is nearly as bad. A few recreation centers, public or private, attempt to serve the vast throng of children in this congested area, but with the exception of the Children's Center opened two years ago Harlem is almost barren of recreation facilities. To quote Mr. Lovejoy:

> Fortunately, what we have shown to be his greatest need is also that which requires no lapse of time to supply. If it is argued that to bring the Negro economic status up to the white level will require another century and that to bring his health and educational standards up to grade will require a decade or two, those very facts tend to dramatize the further fact that attractive and ample recreation facilities for all his children, especially in a city as resourceful as New York, need not wait for a century or for a decade, but can be realized without a year's delay.

So Far So Good

EARLY fears that the $300,000,000 federal relief fund might degenerate into a state grab-bag now appear unwarranted. The rebuff administered to Governor Pinchot was hard on the distressed unemployed of Pennsylvania, whose spokesman he was, but it had a salutary effect in certain other states with lesser problems which had confidently lined up for all they could get. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has made it clear that federal relief is no automatic hand-out to the states. It has specified the information which it requires as a basis for loans and has reiterated by word and action that federal funds are "not in lieu of but merely supplemental to" local, state and private funds. Its general policy is to make moderate loans at first, with further advances contingent on the energy with which the local governmental unit digs into its own resources and demonstrates its capacity for sound administration.

Social workers were not happy when the administration of federal relief was vested in the R.F.C. They still regret the lack of an expert advisory committee to develop broad-guage relief policies—such counsel as other functions of the Corporation have rated. But the situation, as it stands at this writing, seems on the whole encouraging. It would be easy to pick on some of the procedures of the R.F.C., but apparently it is making an honest effort to help resourceless localities and to supplement efforts at self-help. Strength to its elbow!

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Penny-Wise Relief

By MARGARET WEAD

Assistant Executive Secretary, New York Travelers Aid Society; Recently Editor, Monthly Summary of Unemployment Relief Methods, Family Welfare Association of America

PEOPLE must eat. Rent, clothing, heat and light may, in a pinch, be staved off. But from the fact that people must eat there is no escape.

"But why don't you feed these unemployed on bully-beef and hard-tack the way we did in the war?" says the hard-pressed contributor to relief funds, smarting under a cut in his own salary. "Apply business principles to feeding these people. Business men would know how to do it. All you need to do is to cut costs by buying and distributing in quantity. A commissary is what we need. That's the way to feed the most people for the least money."

Commissary relief with its promise of economy and its assurance that food money will not be wasted on luxuries has in these days of shrinking funds and swelling relief needs taken a strong hold on the popular imagination, particularly on the imagination of the business man who in this feels himself on his own ground.

That social workers have resisted the mass feeding of the unemployed by the commissary method is not due to failure to realize the necessity for rigid economy in the use of relief funds, but to their awareness of the destructive influences inherent in this method of relief and to their knowledge that its economies are not always real.

What is commissary relief? The plans vary in different cities but, in brief, all involve three features: the purchase of food at wholesale prices; its allotment to local food depots; and its distribution to those in need of relief, usually in the form of a standardized package or fixed food order. These orders vary in size according to the size of the family but usually give the consumer little or no opportunity for selection. In addition to purchasing food wholesale, some commissaries have attempted to solicit and distribute donated foods as well. Barrels in local grocery stores invite the customer to "drop in something for the unemployed". These donations are later distributed through the commissary.

According to reports available, more than thirty cities, large and small, widely scattered throughout the country have experimented with this form of relief during the last year or two. Some have discontinued the method after a period of test; others have extended it. A city of 104,000 population claims that it supplies ten thousand people with a "fully balanced ration" at a daily cost of six cents per person. This, so far as the writer knows, is the lowest cost claimed by any commissary, but all cities favoring commissaries believe that they are effecting savings.

The consideration of commissaries as a method of dispensing relief must swing on two factors; the economies if any which they achieve, and their effect on the client, that is the recipient of relief, and on the community as a whole. Savings are accomplished by wholesale purchasing, by keeping down overhead through the use of unpaid help and rent-free buildings, by eliminating deliveries, and by limiting the order dispensed to a fixed number of food stuffs. The question of quality immediately arises. Buying in large quantity with the avowed purpose of keeping down cost opens the way to inadequate considerations of quality. The fact that the consumer is not paying for his food tends to make the dispenser indifferent to its quality, and the consumer not effectively vocal in his complaints. Thus the usual check on quality which obtains when food is paid for is lost. Some cities say that commissary food has been so inferior and so spoiled that it could not be eaten. Thus the economy at one end leads to waste at the other.

A few cities have attempted to make deliveries of food packages to the clients' homes. But if costs are to be kept down deliveries can be made only about every two weeks, thus automatically eliminating any possibility of fresh food. Clients seldom have ice and have only limited facilities for storage. The unemployed men making deliveries rarely feel much respect for the privacy of those receiving relief. One of these men drove his truck to the curb in the middle of the block and shouted by name for all those expecting rations to come and get them.

IF a commissary is to mean real savings few branch depots can be operated. This means that clients must walk long distances with heavy loads. This may not spell hardship to the business man who fondly reminisces on his own youthful experience. But for a man to go of dire necessity, week after week, to wait in a dismal line in a public place with others as discouraged as he, and to trudge wearily home to his family with a bundle of food calculated merely to keep body and soul together—that is another story.

The standard package providing the same items for all is cheaper and facilitates buying in quantity. If a selection of food is allowed, it not only requires a larger force to handle the orders but some foods are not called for often and so accumulate on the shelf. But experience has shown that people just won't eat what they don't like and that giving every family the same order actually means that food is wasted. Only rarely does the standard package hold that variety which makes meals appetizing and many families lack the money to buy even salt and pepper, tomatoes to make the macaroni palatable or fat to fry the corn-meal mush. Few standard orders can allow the vitamin bearing foods which are particularly needed by young children. Moreover, there are accepted differences in taste between nationalities as well as families and to these commissaries have given little consideration. Being forced to eat food selected by someone else or to go hungry probably does more to engender bitterness and resentment than any other discipline to which people can be subjected. Planning and buying their own food is the last bit of initiative and independence a family gives up. When that is taken away, no one need be surprised if beaten attitudes appear.

In addition to saving by fixed order, the commissary usually counts on volunteer labor, work by the unemployed on work relief (or even paid by rations) to make it pay its way. Those engaged in unemployment relief work happily testify to the invaluable service of volunteers. But volunteer help is not to be counted on at all seasons and in equal numbers and distributing food often does not appeal to them for very long.

When unemployed men are used as clerks the results in a number of cities have been far from satisfactory. A little au-

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thority seems to be as dangerous in a commissary as elsewhere. Even with careful supervision these clerks take liberties with the food orders, increasing or decreasing as seems best to them and in some instances questioning the client's right to receive relief at all. Again, they sometimes give order to their own friends or to people applying directly to the commissary. Some clerks have assumed the functions of case workers and have visited families in their homes to satisfy themselves that they were really in need of food.

Some advocates of commissaries believe that in addition to their alleged economy they have a good effect on the health of families. A few have attempted to prescribe a balanced ration and at least one has furnished some health service at the commissary and has provided sample menus and recipes. In one city, a cooking demonstration was made by volunteers. While such additional measures are on the plus side, they are not peculiar to commissaries since home economists have been utilizing them for years in relief work.

Behind the commissary plan also lies, no doubt, the belief that if given too much leeway, families will not be wise enough to get the most for their money. Is this a survival of the nineteenth century idea that relief can safely be given only when accompanied by a little moral or educational advice? There is need for making every penny count in food as in all other relief but deciding on a budget margin and within that giving a family its choice of a limited number of foods would seem a better way of conserving the self respect and the good will of the unemployed.

Cities in which commissaries have been tried report that the inevitable publicity is bringing the relief agencies large numbers of applications from people who do not actually need help but who see others going in and out and who want to get their share. Sorting out these unnecessary applications is a waste of time and money. Often there are not enough clerks to take care of everyone promptly and long lines of discouraged people crowding into a building or waiting on the street bring about a general lowering of the morale of the city. Some cities have felt that because of their appearance commissaries actually become a deterrent to business. The whole dreary picture brings panic and despair even to those lucky enough to be employed.

From the standpoint of our business system, the commissary plan is a menace. It is unfair to local grocers and is bound to decrease the normal profit to which they are entitled by diverting business which would otherwise come to them. In neighborhoods where local grocers are losing large volumes of business because of the establishment of a commissary, they may find themselves forced to the wall. The wholesaler too may be affected if the commissary buys directly from the producer. Relief agencies cannot be expected to consider only these features but they should hesitate to establish any method of relief giving which tends to interfere unduly with the normal conduct of business.

What ways are there of bringing together the interests of client, relief agency, wholesaler, retailer and contributor to unemployment relief funds? Two organizations, the Family Welfare Association of America and the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration of New York State have made some study of this subject, the former largely of the general disadvantages and advantages claimed for commissary relief and the latter of its cost. The T. E. R. A. proposes a committee of public spirited representatives of wholesalers, independent retailers and chain stores and a banker or business man to secure price agreements on the relief orders needed, based on wholesale prices but less than current retail prices. Retailers, including chain stores, have been willing to make such arrangements in a number of cities when faced with the alternative of the loss of a large volume of business or of an increase in taxes to meet relief needs. Quality must of course be checked under the price agreement system.

The T. E. R. A. which has studied the comparative wholesale and retail cost of food says in a special memorandum, Reduction of the Cost of Food Relief, "It is believed that on prices averaging 10 per cent to 12 per cent above wholesale cost, no retailer would be incurring a loss on relief orders." Experience in some cities has shown that these reductions can be secured and still permit the recipient to choose his own food from a restricted list, even though this plan involves more labor than putting up uniform rations. Still lower prices can be secured if a fixed food order is used. This alternative is discouraged for the reasons previously given, but if through financial necessity or failure to reach other agreement, it has to be adopted, it should be supplemented by a small order on which some choice is permitted and which provides for fresh food. In any case, all orders should be delivered.

Both organizations named are emphatic in their belief that whatever savings commissaries may effect are usually at the sacrifice of quality or quantity. The high percentage of saving which commissaries claim is usually due to inadequate comparisons, such as failure to include cost of spoilage and labor. Donations which can be used to supplement in the beginning usually drop off after the first excitement of the enterprise is over. Fourteen years' experience has shown that it is all but impossible to keep people from drinking if they want to drink. We may as well accept the fact that we will not be any more successful in trying to get unemployed to eat food someone else thinks they ought to have, no matter how much of it we put in their kitchens.

Snapshots at the Frankfurt Conference

By CECILIA RAZOVSKY
Field Counsellor, National Council of Jewish Women

OF course, science is not made at social-work conferences but as Mary van Kleeck, chairman of the first plenary session of the Second International Conference of Social Work at Frankfurt am Main, July 12 to 16, expressed it, such conferences are needed "as a meeting of minds to achieve unity through common thinking." Of no less importance is that imponderable result in international understanding and amity which such conferences serve to promote—"the preservation of spiritual values" so poetically referred to by Mrs. John M. Glenn in her address on the first day.

Significant, too, was the opening address of the conference

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president, Dr. Alice Masarykova, who welcomed a thousand delegates from thirty-one countries in the three offiical languages, German, French and English, to this gathering of folk (one missed the Russians) from Austria, Belgium, Holland, England, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Poland, the Scandinavian countries, Switzerland, the United States and the rest, with religions as well as nations represented.

Gratifying to everyone were the evidences which cropped up all through the conference of the progress in social thinking in Europe since the Paris meeting in 1928. One felt it in the dissatisfaction expressed by Dr. Alice Salomon and others in the mass treatment of social problems and in the general recognition that both private and public agencies are required in a unified social program.

THE program for the two plenary sessions carried names of international prominence, representing governmental as well as private social agencies: the Reverend J. C. Pringle, and Sir Allan Powell of England; M. L. Abbé Viollet and Dr. René Sand of France; Dr. Gertrude Baümer and Louise Schroeder of Germany. It was Gertrude Baümer who proposed a new social order as the only cure for the present world-wide economic sickness, and Louise Schroeder, member of the Reichstag, who gave a stirring address at the final plenary session on the subject of unemployment. It was this same Louise Schroeder who a few days later was stoned by the National Socialist Party. The French Minister of Labor, M. Bonvinson, corrected the statement that France had but 3.2 per cent of unemployment made by the German economist Dr. Memelsdorff, insisting that there are 5 per cent totally unemployed and 7.9 per cent partially unemployed in France at this time. Joanna C. Colcord convinced the Europeans by her masterly analysis of American conditions that America too has joined the procession of economic penitents. At the German-American Institute preceding the Conference, for which splendid introduction to German social work the American delegation is indebted to Ruth Weiland and Howard R. Knight, Adele Schreiber, member of the Reichstag, dealt frankly with the present German political situation and the Nazi Movement, while Professor Dr. Frieda Wunderlich gave the Americans a clear picture of the social-insurance system of Germany.

A day and a half devoted to attendance at the group meetings of the six commissions left little time for any friendly hobnobbing among the individual social workers from different countries. The meetings functioned with clock-like precision. The rigidly enforced rules required each delegate to remain with the group for which he had signed up, and prevented the social workers, particularly curious Americans accustomed to shopping around at their own national conferences, from sampling the discussions provided by other commissions. "Too much cut and dried program in the group meetings and not enough time for free and general discussion," was the burden of some of the comments at the American dinner held on the last evening of the Conference. But this criticism was tempered by Edouard C. Lindeman's reminder that silent communion too can produce valuable spiritual by-products. Dr. Richard Cabot vigorously expressed himself on the procedure which permitted lengthy printed speeches already in the hands of delegates to be read and translated at the sessions. True it was that the thrilling enthusiasm of the Monday plenary session could not be recaptured at the final Thursday session as the hot weary delegates waited for some spontaneous vibrant message to climax the week's proceedings.

Perhaps the program laid out for the discussants at the conference was too ambitious—witness some of the questions which had been formulated for their guidance by the organizing committee:

> What demands should be made of government as to its economic and social policies to safeguard the integrity, health and spiritual development of the family?
>
> What are the limitations of social case work with individuals?
>
> a. In relation to the emergencies of the present economic crisis?
>
> b. In relation to other emergencies independent of the economic crisis?
>
> What should be the minimum protection of the family, as the goal of each civilized country and safeguarded by international relations?

Crisscrossed by national, political, religious, economic and social traditions, these challenging questions, judging from findings of five of the commissions presented at the last session, could hardly be expected to produce answers of concrete international validity. To quote a few of the findings:

> Commission 1: Public-health work and social work are closely inter-related and through the family this organization can best be coordinated. . . .
>
> Commission 3: Protection of the family should be extended to include the broken family, particularly the mother-child family. Legal equalization of illegitimate children with that of legitimate *is repudiated,* (italics ours) but there is unanimous feeling that the illegitimate child should not be made to suffer from the prejudices of public opinion. . . .
>
> Commission 4: There is unanimous agreement that governments must provide for relief and social insurance either voluntary or compulsory. . . .

From our American progressive point of view the conclusion regarding the unmarried mother and illegitimate child for instance seems to have a mid-Victorian flavor. In fairness it should be said that this phrasing was reluctantly agreed to only after stormy discussion and that the papers on the subject were uniform in their emphasis on liberalized standards. We Americans have no quarrel however with the conclusion on social and unemployment insurance the discussion of which yielded much that we could bring home. It might be added that the truly international implications of social work came to the fore in the discussions of Commission Five dealing with social work for alien families and for families separated by national boundaries, accentuated by post-war nationalistic legislation. For these questions are international and can only be solved through international action — which explains why Jane Addams, greatly missed at the conference, heads the American branch of this commission.

WAS the Conference worth while? Decidedly yes! But a few suggestions to the committee for the third conference four years hence may be in order. Let each country prepare in advance a directory of its important public and private social agencies with a brief account of their activities; let the program committee arrange months in advance for informal group meetings where language barriers and individual isolation might be broken down and let's find a way to finance an International Social Service Quarterly to inform social workers of every country of the nature, policies, and standards of social work in other lands and of the new trends in social service. Finally, give us fewer and shorter papers, more time for free discussion and — although we enjoyed the beautiful Mozart opera, the magnificent Goethe drama known to Americans as Götz von Berlichingen and the Bach concert, let us have more time for recreation, that we may laugh and play together as well as think together.

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Play Unites the Nations

By T. E. RIVERS

Administrative Secretary, First International Recreation Congress

CITIZENS-AT-LARGE of some twenty-eight different countries, men and women cognizant of their national recreational interests, policies and programs gathered at Los Angeles the last week in July with professional recreation leaders for the first International Recreation Congress. Of the 654 registered delegates 101 were from foreign countries.

Because of the juxtaposition of the Recreation Congress to the Tenth Olympiad, many of the foreign delegates were representative of sport and physical-activity interests. It was a delight, however, to the American delegates to note how these Olympic leaders thought of the Olympic Games as only the culmination for the few excellent best of what should in every country be a widely expanded program of physical activity organized chiefly on a recreational basis and including activities for everybody. No one made this clearer than Count de Baillet-Latour, Chairman of the Tenth Olympiad and delegate to the Congress from Belgium. It was his hope that from this Congress might come an increased perception of this important relationship between the Olympiads and nation-wide recreation, and that Olympic authorities in every country would lend their influence to secure opportunities for mass participation in all kinds of games and sports.

Every nation, as represented by its spokesman at the Congress, seems to realize the inevitableness of increased leisure even in normal times. Practically all the speakers recognized this as an urgent problem to the solution of which recreation has much to contribute. Sir Noel Curtis-Bennett of England emphasized the spiritual value of the recreation movement concerned as it is with the building of personality and the enrichment of life for the mass of the people. Dr. Theodor Lewald of Germany explained and defended the expenditures of the German nation for athletic facilities and sport arenas, the construction of which was undertaken chiefly to provide made work for the unemployed and the extent of which, in spite of the publicity given to it, is far less extensive than in America. Dr. Lewald championed the provision of these recreational facilities because of the overpowering need of the people for wholesome activity not only in these days of abnormal but in future days of normal leisure. The same message came even from the Oriental countries in which industrial growth has not reached the dimensions of Occidental development.

Perhaps in the United States more than in other countries has a unified recreation movement been realized in a widespread program embracing the general interests of mankind, not only in games and sports but in music, drama, arts and crafts, nature activities, and the like. No American, however, could fail to be impressed with the universality of the thinking in many countries on all of these questions and with the great strides that have been made everywhere, notably in South America, India, Japan and China, where careful nation-wide planning is the basis of progress. Uruguay has a project which calls for at least one playground for every community of five hundred population or more, and is appropriating $200,000 annually, with the promise of an increase to $1,000,000, to develop the program. The National Playing Fields Association of England has in five years more than doubled the acreage devoted to actual playing fields in cities, counties and villages of Great Britain. The influx of western sports and games into the Oriental countries has been marked. Dr. Kishii, delegate from Japan, called baseball the national game of his country.

The universality of play, the amity and good-will which it creates, the possibility of its influence on better international relationships became a settled conviction with the delegates. Probably the outstanding impression of the Conference was one of fellowship and of joy in fellowship. The delegates sang dozens of each other's folk-songs and four hundred of them joined with enthusiasm in the German folk-dance taught to them by Dr. Arthur Holz of the German delegation. His technique was skilful, the dance itself delightful and the general enjoyment obvious.

THE Play Festival, presented in the Rose Bowl in Pasadena by more than two thousand children and adults from the playgrounds of Los Angeles and neighboring cities, was as beautiful and colorful as a Ziegfeld stage presentation. It was also an ocular demonstration of the universal appeal and the unifying possibilities of play. Thirty-five thousand people saw this presentation, ten thousand witnessed the Legend of the Pool, presented at the Olympic Swimming Stadium by the Los Angeles Playground Department, and four thousand attended the amateur music demonstration by orchestras, bands and choral groups in the outdoor Greek Theater in Griffith Park.

The hospitality of Los Angeles and its sister cities added greatly to the pleasure of the Conference. The weather was fine, the city beautiful, the facilities adequate and the people generous. These cities of Southern California have long appreciated the value of recreation, and have long maintained under competent leadership public-recreation programs rich in interest embracing in their variety music, drama, games, sports, handcraft, the arts and nature-lore. So the play demonstrations put on in connection with the Congress by the local departments were a rich illustration of a conception of recreation that is a real contribution to the leisure and life of the people.

This was the first International Recreation Congress. Its success is reflected in the probability that a second one will be held four years hence in the country of the next Olympiad —Germany. The Congress voted unanimously to ask for such a gathering, and Dr. Theodor Lewald, chairman of the National Commission of Physical Education, as well as of the German Olympic Committee, gave assurance that his Committee would further the undertaking.

The Congress closed on a note of fellowship. Men and women from the four quarters of the world told what the Congress had meant to them, and would mean to their countries. As delegates from twenty-eight nations joined hands and sang "Auld Lang Syne" it seemed to me that there was hope in the slogan "Play Unites the Nations."

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New Walls for Old

By SAM A. LEWISOHN

WE all dearly love a sensational adventure, and are apt to ignore achievements that are more prosaic but more significant in shaping our lives. We hear more of Lindbergh than of the Wrights.

It is true that in the economic field commentators have seen the romance of new techniques. They have recognized them as the real makers of history. The dramatic history of what the invention of machinery and the power loom has done in molding the daily lives of our civilization fills our bookcases. But in the field of social work the customary neglect of the non-sensational has prevailed. Thus practically little public recognition has been accorded the revolution wrought by the development of the American case-work method. Despite the fact that case work has given us in the social field a new method of control as potent as, let us say, the control of the gasoline explosion in the field of transportation, few people even among its practitioners appreciate its contribution in helping to solve one of our most perplexing modern dilemmas. That dilemma is to meet the demands of a scientific humanitarianism without bankrupting the community.

Our modern conscience insists that we treat the orphan, the old and decrepit, the sick, the insane, the prisoner, with the maximum of consideration. But to fulfill the dictates of that conscience within institutions means an overwhelming expense. It is not only a matter of the capital expense in bricks and mortar. It is also the cost involved in a properly organized institutional routine which, if it is adequate to satisfy these present-day demands, is notoriously high. And, of course, if the institutional regime is to give individual treatment, the expense is even greater.

Leaving aside for the moment the burden carried by private charity, the situation we are discussing is part and parcel of our governmental fiscal problem. The present depression has made us realize more keenly than ever that the public budget is no mere intellectual abstraction but something that intrudes into the lives of practically all of us. Any sensitive citizen is only too apt to meet several horns of this dilemma on the same day. In the morning he may hear of the wholly inadequate treatment accorded the wards of his city or county or state because of inadequate appropriations; in the afternoon he may find himself discussing the crushing burden of expense, the outraged criticisms of taxpayers, and the impossibility of adding further to the public debt of the same governmental unit.

Years ago it was first suggested that many of these institutional problems could be treated outside the institutional walls. But this required a technique that had not yet been developed. That technique could not come until a body of professional workers had arisen competent to substitute a treatment and a control of the individual in the midst of the complicated pattern of his community life comparable or superior to his treatment in the simpler routine of an institution isolated from the community. This is the contribution of the American case-work system. We are so accustomed to compare unfavorably the techniques and methods in this country with those in Europe that we have failed to give full recognition to one of America's most striking achievements. At the International Conference of Social Work in Paris in 1928 Dr. Ruth Weiland of Berlin told of her study of "the question of why case-work methods have been developed so much more extensively in America than in any European country," and discussed their adoption by and adaptation to European governmental services. Already such extra-mural activities have saved millions of dollars in institutional building. Take for example the field of child care in New York State—21,700 are boarded out from Protestant, Catholic and Jewish children's bureaus and from public agencies as against 27,900 cared for in institutions.

MANY of us, though welcoming the experiment, were not entirely convinced that the placing-out of children could be controlled so as to prevent abuses. Could we be certain that, on the one hand, the child was properly treated and that, on the other hand, unfair advantage was not taken of the system? Our fears were groundless. Experience has conclusively demonstrated the entire adequacy of the boarding-out system. It has come to stay; it is an established institution; but not an institution within walls that may bankrupt us all. It is not only a much less expensive method of administration, but also a much better method for the child. For curiously enough, scientific study has confirmed the platitude that the best place for the child is in the home. There the child receives the individual treatment so prohibitively expensive when attempted in an institution; there he becomes part of a normal family constellation.

Three years ago the Jewish Social Service Association instituted in New York a scheme of visiting service whereby housekeepers are employed to visit children in their homes. This has worked out exceedingly well and apparently is opening up an entirely new field of work. A number of shelters for children have complained that since this work was started they have not had enough children sent to them to furnish a sufficient quota for their institutions.

In this field of child care, as in other aspects of extra-mural treatment, social betterment and public economy have gone

MR. LEWISOHN writes as a friendly outsider who, as a business man, has followed the activities of case workers in various fields which have engaged his interest and participation. He writes, too, from his experience as a board member of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, and the New York Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies; as chairman of the New York State Commission to Investigate Prison Administration and Construction; as a member of the State Commission of Correction and as chairman of the Special Committee on the Parole Problem which in 1930 set up a new parole system for New York State.

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hand in hand. A smaller outlay in funds has secured better treatment. We have reconciled two seeming incompatibles.

But this substitution of better treatment for less expense is true not only in the field of child care—it is true also of the old-age pension systems which have been substituted for the depressing poorhouse. In the field of medical service, the visiting nurses care for vast numbers of the sick in their homes and at less expense than in the hospitals. In certain forms of sickness and medical care institutional treatment is essential. And this is no doubt true in the very expensive institutional field of the insane except for the milder forms of mental ailments.

On the other hand, in the field of penology the test has been made very consciously of how far extra-mural treatment can be successfully substituted for intra-mural incarceration. Our common sense, even more than our humane spirit, tells us that if the prisoner is handled as a member of a standardized group instead of as an individual, he becomes a greater menace to the community. But to give individual treatment within the walls of a prison means an enlarged, and higher paid personnel.

Now all these developments are only possible because of the imagination and conscientiousness with which professional techniques and standards have been built up. The case work done so effectively by various organizations throughout the country has demonstrated that responsible individuals can be trained for the task. We would not dare experiment with a probation and parole system unless we could secure parole officers who could give us assurance that they could furnish a control over the prisoner that is real and not a mere empty gesture. Parole and probation officers must be skilled in human readjustment but also, as I have said elsewhere, they must act as a "living wall" around the prisoner. Had an adequate and safe "material" not been developed in this new type of human construction it would have been as foolhardy to experiment with it as it would be to errect a loft building without a comprehension of the strength of steel beams to bear the stress. Again, the results in the field of child placement would not have been possible had there not been available seasoned case workers adequate to supervise families and children.

Just at present we are faced with the almost insuperable problem of how to furnish relief to our unemployed fellow men without, on the one hand, impairing the credit of the state or, on the other, demoralizing these very unemployed. England has been struggling with this baffling problem, and has been endeavoring to link up case work with its insurance scheme in order to bring some method of control into the problem where insurance lapses into relief.

Of course, the fundamental difficulty with any expenditure of funds for relief or, for that matter, for any outdoor service is that it inevitably stimulates groups of people to exploit it at the expense of the balance of the community. As a result either the deserving get very little or the pressure upon the ordinary citizen becomes overwhelming,—this entirely aside from the demoralization to which I have already alluded. The $300,000,000 appropriated by Congress for relief loans will go much further in those states where there is a state relief organization which is conscious of the part which can be played by case workers.

Case work in America has made its greatest strides through private agencies. Here is not involved the allied problem of personnel complicated by a party spoils system with which we are confronted when we attempt to connect case work with public administration. In this realm we owe a great debt to our civil service reformers. Modern methods of civil service selection are the only means of making possible the use of adequate case-work methods in the public field. For unless the same standards of fitness are maintained that have been developed in private case-work systems, we cannot hope to maintain the control that is essential.

Let us make no mistake. It is no easy task for public administrators to prevent the substitution of wholly inadequate personnel, and, if this is the case, the walls of sand will crumble and extra-mural treatment will have setbacks from which it will never recover. If the probation officer and parole officer are venal or, what is more likely, inexperienced, there will be scandals in the parole and probation system throughout the country that will deter the public from demanding or even from authorizing their use. If the needs of the widowed mother are not scrupulously and wisely appraised and dealt with we may build up an army of parasitic pensioners. If investigators are not adequately equipped, we may build up an old-age pension system so expensive that there will be a public recoil. Europe's backwardness in creating standards of socialization has hampered her development in the field of social insurance.

Not only must there be adequate control but the public must be convinced that it is fair and competent. The standards of personnel must belie criticism. A cynical public attitude would be fatal. The solution lies in the maintenance of standards as high as those of the older professions. Even then the task of assuring honest and competent administration is none too easy. But anyone who has had intimate association with our social workers knows that reservoirs of devotion and wisdom lie in their ranks.

Social Work Schools Stand Firm

By BEULAH AMIDON

THAT "active participation in endless change" recommended by Antoinette Cannon at the National Conference of Social Work has become, it appears, a formula for schools of social work where the orderly processes of education and training must today be coordinated with responsibility to the community and to the profession for leadership in urgent problems of unemployment relief.

"The depression," says Lucy Ward Stebbins, professor of social economics at the University of California, "has brought theory and practice face to face with the historic sense of a changing social order and its possible control on the one hand, and dire individual necessity and the methods for its immediate relief on the other. To harmonize the two without prejudice to either is the obligation of our curriculum."

None of the twenty or so schools queried last month by The Survey seems to be making any compromise in curricular standards, indeed several are stiffening academic requirements. Their activities in relation to the current situation are chiefly extra-curricular based on community needs. In St. Louis for instance where there has been no development of public-welfare service the George Warren Brown Department of Social Work of Washington University has made little change in its program other than to conduct an institute for volunteers. On the other hand the New York School of Social Work has left room in its teaching schedules for such training courses as may be needed by the relief

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agencies when their own problems and plans take shape. New provisions in its regular program include a number of sections in the courses in case work and community organization, a unit devoted to public-welfare problems and a course covering proposed remedies for unemployment.

The plans of the Graduate School for Jewish Social Work are also fluid so far as the emergency is concerned. It maintains its fundamental methods of professional education and training while holding itself in readiness to supply special extension courses as needed.

Similarly the Pennsylvania School of Social and Health Work is prepared to fit into the Philadelphia situation as occasion dictates. Throughout last year it held classes for workers from the Bureau of Unemployment Relief.

The most ambitious program for the year comes from Chapel Hill, N. C., where the Institute for Research in Social Science and the School of Public Administration of the University of North Carolina are launching a cooperative study, A State in Depression, which will undertake to discover what effect the depression is having on various fields of life and culture, on education, for example, on social-welfare services public and private, on government and industrial organization, on family life and so on. Special case studies will be made of cities, counties and industries and an effort made to measure gains in social planning.

The School of Social Service Administration of the University of Chicago has worked out new plans with the Chicago Unemployment Relief Service for first-year classes for case-work aides. Four of these are already organized and more will follow. The school has completed satisfactory arrangements with the American Public Welfare Association to strengthen its work in the study of public social services, and has appointed Frank Bane, director of the Association to its staff of lecturers. In its regular courses the school reports new developments in psychiatric social work which bring to its faculty Charlotte Towle recently of the New York Institute of Child Guidance and Dr. H. E. Chamberlain of the Minneapolis Bureau of Child Guidance. It is also undertaking new experimental work in probation with the Children's Bureau and the Chicago Juvenile Court.

AT the School of Applied Social Science of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, unemployment and its treatment by social agencies has been made a joint thesis project, with carefully planned research. The faculty participates in courses sponsored by the Cleveland Junior League, but in general the school holds the maintenance of standards as its paramount obligation "particularly at this time when a long aftermath is anticipated."

The authorities of the Smith College School for Social Work avoid injecting the depression as such into the courses, but in all the seminars the effect of the depression on the development of training for social workers receives major attention. "We are attempting by group thinking to devise plans and methods to meet the changes in the profession which we feel may be imminent."

Plans for special study and research by the Carola Woerishoffer Graduate Department of Social Economy and Social Research of Bryn Mawr College await the arrival of the students and the courses they elect. The research of candidates for the Ph.D. degree promises interesting results in relation to the present situation. One is writing on unemployment relief in the United States from 1870 to 1930, and two others on conditions in a steel town in prosperity and in adversity.

The Simmons College School of Social Work, seeing the writing on the wall, is anticipating a second-year course in public welfare leading to the degree of Master of Science. In consultation with public-welfare officials it is endeavoring to formulate the essentials of training for public service. Simmons contemplates no short-time courses except in cooperation with the Boston Council of Social Agencies. On the contrary it takes a definite stand against inadequate education for public workers. The school begins this year a cooperative experiment with the State Department of Mental Hygiene in the training of second-year students in psychiatric social work.

Leaping lightly from East to West one finds the Department of Sociology of the University of Michigan rejoicing over the probability of increased resources for graduate research fellowships in social work and over a grant from the Earhart Foundation which will permit sending students to Detroit for field work. At the University of Wisconsin the students of social work will have their field training in the public departments to which the state unemployment program has shifted the lion's share of the relief load. An innovation here will be counselling service on the choice of field work by representatives of the National Y. W. C. A., Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls and Federation of Settlements.

THE department of social work of the University of Denver is opening its individual courses to employed workers. Social agencies obliged by the emergency to take on untrained people have encouraged them to take at least one course, and will probably this year insist on it. At the summer school courses were given for public-welfare officials and workers in rural areas. Old-age relief will this season be added to the electives for field work.

The National Catholic School of Social Service, Washington, D. C., now requires a baccalaureate degree for entrance. In spite of this candidates for admission number six times the capacity. Last year the school added public agencies in Montgomery County, Md., to its field training facilities, a departure so successful that it will be repeated.

All full course students at the School of Sociology and Social Service of Fordham University, New York, are now candidates for the Master's degree. Both day and evening courses, some of the latter for emergency workers, prepare the social worker of tomorrow for problems of public welfare."

The School of Social Work of Loyola University, Chicago, has suffered the loss of the Rev. Frederic Siedenburg, S. J., its founder and dean who has gone to the University of Detroit as executive dean. It has added to its faculty Florence L. Sullivan to direct child-welfare work and Marguerite Windhauser to study the relation of courts to social work.

From schools in the South come reports of financial stringency with increased demand for scholarships and for community service. The Atlanta School of Social Work is nevertheless prepared to repeat its last winter's participation in the local relief program when it organized the Negro Volunteer Relief Bureau which met weekly for training and direction and took entire charge of the social work for Negroes at the City Relief Center. This school has added several new courses, notably in group work and child welfare.

Schools everywhere report an extraordinary increase in interest in social-work education with applications for enrolment far in excess of capacity. While participating actively in the changing scene they hold that in spite of pressure their best contribution at a time like this is to steer a steady course and to prepare students with sound education and training to keep their balance under the conditions which confront them today in the practice of their profession.

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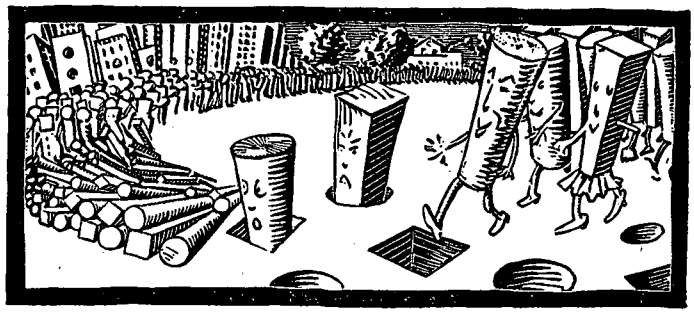

SOCIAL PRACTICE

Detroit Has a Bright Spot

WITH all the grief that the depression has brought to Detroit one social agency still counts itself blessed. The Children's Aid Society, which has now been keeping house for nearly a year in its new home, is increasingly gratified at the service results which come from the functioning of this most modern of social-work buildings. This is not only a temporary home for children under care, with all the amenities and efficiencies that heart could wish, but it is also the center for a wide range of services.

This society makes a motherless home as much its concern as a fatherless home. It boards out fathers and children, and places housekeepers in motherless households, finding that the procedure, apart from the social value of keeping parent and children together, is far less expensive than if the home were broken up and the children cared for separately. On the health side the society has in the new building all the usual services, preventive and corrective, and a number of new ones, notably a clinic in endicrinology, probably the only one of its kind maintained by a child-caring organization, which has attracted much scientific attention and which is already showing gratifying results.

Camping in New York

WHEN the prevalent epidemic of budget troubles necessitated a good big tuck in its summer-camp program the Girl Scout Federation of Greater New York decided that if the girls could not go to camp the camp should come to them. Accordingly in eight centers up and down the city the Girl Scouts foregathered a day or two each week during the summer for camp games and activities adapted to the city setting. A few of the centers were outdoors, in parks or at the beaches, so that the girls from the indoor camps had occasional turns at out-door cooking, swimming and so on in addition to their regular programs of folk-dancing, nature-lore and handicraft.

Each day-camp was in charge of a professional leader and a member of the local council staff with volunteers lending invaluable assistance. Day-camping itself is not new, but the scale on which it was organized this year by the Girl Scouts gave it new values which will probably lead to its incorporation in the regular program of summer activities.

Maryland Faces Facts

EARLY last spring the Maryland State Conference of Social Work, Paul T. Beisser, president, decided to snap out of its routine of annual meetings and to get down on paper, for all to ponder, a "fair and true statement" of the unemployment relief situation throughout the state. The Family Welfare Association of America supplied the seasoned services of Mary F. Bogue, its associate field director, and various state departments and a dozen social agencies lent workers so that the job was put through in record time. Published as The Report of a Study of Needs and Resources for Unemployment Relief in Maryland it covers estimates and other evidences of distress, county organization and fiscal condition, the use of public and private resources, methods and adequacy of relief, transients, work relief and a variety of other topics all clearly seen and logically presented. Says Mr. Beisser in a foreword:

> If it should seem to the reader that no shocking revelations are made, no startling conclusions reached, and no radical recommendations put forward, the explanation lies in the fact that the more thoroughly the situation was studied the more complicated became the ramifications. The needs are so varied, the conditions so different, and the resources so diverse in nature that no simple clear-cut alternatives appear; no royal road to solution comes to the fore. In a way the most serious revelation of the survey is the emphasis on the absence of adequate means of knowing the extent of unemployment and the degree of distress among the citizens of the state, on the part of public officials and private social agencies. We are in no position to know what is the status of the welfare of the citizens of our state.

The most urgent recommendation of the study, based on the evident need for state leadership, was for a State Emergency Unemployment Committee to consider the whole question of unemployment relief from public funds and the manner of their administration. So impressive was the case presented by the study that Governor Ritchie has changed his attitude toward state responsibility and has announced his intention of appointing a committee as recommended.

Big Business for the Red Cross

THE Red Cross, which as everyone knows has been in the wholesale flour business for the past several months, is now embarking on the much more difficult undertaking of turning half a million bales of government-owned cotton into garments and putting them on the backs of the unemployed. George S. Harris, Atlanta financier and textile expert, has been appointed to engineer the whole transaction. A canvass of the chapters indicated the need of fabrics such as prints, outing-flannel, hickory-shirting and muslin which could be made up into children's garments by Red Cross production units and by housewives. In bartering its raw cotton for these materials the Red Cross will deal only with primary producers. All transactions must be without profit. Requisitions for material by chapters will be cleared through offices in Washington, St. Louis and San Francisco, while the actual distribution and the making of garments will be in the hands of local chapters cooperating with other relief agencies.

A Measure of Trends

FROM the Bureau of Jewish Social Research, 71 West 47 Street, New York, comes its impressive annual statistical report of volume and trends in five functional fields, family welfare, child care, homes for the aged, in-patient hospital services and clinics and out-patient departments. While the report (price $1) is concerned only with Jewish agencies its spread is so wide that its general findings supply valuable indices for all social work. Of particular interest is the discussion of the social factors involved in the fact that the intake of child-caring agencies fell off during the year by some 10 per cent, that few institutions have reached maximum utilization of capacity and that foster homes are still capable of considerable expansion to meet demand.

THE President's Organization on Unemployment Relief, 1734 New York Avenue, Washington, D.C., has prepared for free distribution a summary of state legislation for unemployment relief from January 1, 1931 to May 31, 1932. Much of the material collected has bearing on many of the problems of state administration of federal relief.

THE probation department of the Court of General Sessions, New York, Irving W. Halpern, chief officer, will inaugurate in October an Institute of Probation, meeting weekly, which amounts to a nine-months' post-graduate study course for working probation officers. Case analyses will be varied with lectures by eminent authorities on such subjects as medical jurisprudence, institutional management, law enforcement and psychiatry.

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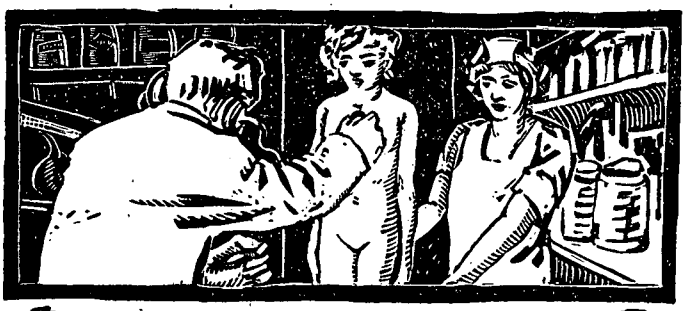

HEALTH

Teachers, Too

IN the course of an extensive study of health in the public schools of Portland, Oregon, the Public Health Section of the Portland City Club found that "while a good deal is being done to maintain and improve the health of children, teachers are not receiving any attention. . . . Many teachers have no rest periods at all on some days, and it may be said that a minimum of rest periods are present in the school programs. Teachers have in a few instances broken down completely from nervous exhaustion and others are apparently doing so." Recommendations of the report include the suggestion that teachers be required to furnish a health certificate annually and that a health room, with cots and other equipment, be provided in every school.

Special Study for Nurses

SOCIAL hygiene has been chosen as the subject for 1932-3 for continuation study by public-health nurses through the extension service of the New York State Division of Public Health Nursing. Subjects have been outlined for nine meetings, at a number of which there will be speakers from the State Division of Social Hygiene or physicians who are specialists. Classes begin in October and continue through June, but advance enrolment is requested to facilitate quantity orders for books. The only expense is the purchase of books which will not exceed $6 in cost. The subject was chosen in accordance with answers to a questionnaire sent by the Division to a thousand public-health nurses in the state. For further details consult the Division of Public Health Nursing, State Department of Health, Albany, N. Y.

A Step Up

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY believes that it may be a "first" in having a nursing school which is an integral part of a school of medicine. Plans announced at the last commencement exercises of the Presbyterian Hospital School of Nursing will lead to such an affiliation with the university. The nursing school will be a department of the School of Medicine, with a professor of nursing at its head. It is expected that entrance as at present will require a highschool graduation or its equivalent and that there will be a three-year nursing course "commanding the maximum number of points credit toward a university degree."

Improving Local Parenthood

THE little town of Black Mountain, North Carolina, wanted a parenthood institute—a place to which people who knew about modern practice would come to talk about public health, child development, psychology, nutrition and so on. They had no money to pay speakers' fees or traveling expenses. But casting an eye about the district they discovered within a radius of a few miles three summer chautauquas, where well-known speakers came; three excellent secondary schools and a number of well-run camps for boys and girls. In Asheville there was a normal school; in Black Mountain itself, a summer clinic for both sick and well children. There was the potential faculty. The movie house was donated for morning sessions, when otherwise empty; the playground of the Children's Clinic and the town recreation ground were made available for parking the children of those who attended. The State Department of Health, State Congress of Parents and Teachers, County Department of Education and local Woman's Club all helped. A nominal registration fee of $2 was set, but waived whenever it would have proved a burden to those who wished to attend. All this was in 1929, when the first session of the Southern Parenthood Institute opened its doors. Succeeding years have only improved it. Topics which have been considered include care of children's teeth, fatigue in children, wise use of vacation, handling the nervous child, sunshine for babies, and How Much of All This Shall We Parents Believe? Speakers give their services; hardly one has refused. Says the Health Bulletin of the North Carolina State Board of Health "such a program could probably be duplicated in many places if a small group of folk intensely interested in improving the local brand of parenthood were to become interested."

The V. D. Curve

"OF all diseases," the Statistical Bulletin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company declares, "perhaps the most definitely preventable are the venereal diseases." But are they being prevented? Somewhat conflicting evidence quoted by the Bulletin (Vol. XIII, No. 3) shows a rapid decline in the syphilis deathrates among white persons; if continued, syphilis for them will become a minor cause of death within fourteen years. Among Negro policyholders there is little if any current decline. Morbidity records for white persons also show only a slight decline, suggesting that there is better reporting of syphilis than in earlier years, while certainly there has been continuous improvement in laboratory and clinic service for diagnosis and treatment in all parts of the United States.

Contacts for Psychiatrists

WHAT is believed to be the first training course in community relationships for state hospital psychiatrists has been started by the Mental Hygiene Committee of the State Charities Aid Association, New York City. Arrangements have been made in cooperation with the state commissioner of mental hygiene and the superintendents of the various state hospitals to permit psychiatrists in charge of the extramural work of the hospitals to come to New York in turn for eight weeks' observation of mental-hygiene problems and resources outside institutional walls. Through affiliation with various organizations, the course gives an opportunity for contact with the work of the outpatient clinics of the city, the Institute of Child Guidance, the placement of children in foster homes, visiting nursing, juvenile courts, visiting-teacher work in the schools and the like. Through the lecture bureau of the State Charities Aid Association trainees will have an opportunity to work out and give talks to various types of audiences, "beginning with small mothers' club groups and working up to larger and more influential community groups."

THE Dental Department of the Union Health Center in New York City has celebrated its fifteenth birthday as a pay service for workers and their families. At moderate rates, its clients over that time have paid in fees aggregating more than $870,000, meeting all costs and giving a slight balance for new equipment, replacement and the like. In 1931 the clinic cared for 5035 patients, practically the same number as the year before and more than in 1929, but the pressure of depression shows in its income: 1929, $99,526; 1930, $95,265; 1931, $86,312.

THE Hourly Nursing Services of Chicago is meeting depression half way by offering a non-appointment service at $1.50 for the first hour, 50 cents for each half-hour thereafter. Visits at a specified time are still $2 for the first hour.

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WORK SHOP

The U Table

By PAUL L. BENJAMIN

A UNIQUE discussion device was used at the National Seminar of Jews, Catholics and Protestants recently held in Washington, which is also adapted for conferences and meetings of social workers. [See Schools in a Changing World, by Beulah Amidon, The Survey, June 1.] Two evening sessions of the Institute were given over to this procedure, called a U Table, described in the program as "a general session in which several representative Jews, Catholics and Protestants; clergy, educators, social scientists will discuss more extensively some of the main problems and issues emerging from the afternoon sessions." Prof. William H. Kilpatrick of Teachers College, Columbia University, who has long been a keen student of the newer ideas of discussion methods as developed by The Inquiry, Bruno Lasker and others, served as chairman.

Fourteen or so of the leaders of the Institute were seated in a horseshoe on a raised platform in a large meeting hall of the Willard. The chairman sat in the center, facing the hall. Among those in the group were John A. Lapp, Morris R. Cohen, Peter Ainslie, Mordecai Johnson, Carlton J. H. Hayes, I. M. Rubinow and Kimball Young. The audience, about three hundred in number, were the silent spectators.

Professor Kilpatrick outlined the purpose of the meeting and asked the group for a listing of the problems growing out of the day's speeches and round tables. Soon he was tossing the ball of suggestions deftly back and forth between members of the group, like an agile acrobat catching it first before throwing it into the half-circle. Here come the suggestions, from one side and then another: "Social discrimination in hotels and fraternities"; "unconscious factors in creating prejudices in home, school and church"; "vocational discrimination"; "personal annoyance, ridicule, bigoted press"; "political discrimination"; "intermarriage".

After all the suggestions were in, the chairman reviewed them and then asked if they could be reduced into fewer problems. They were finally condensed to four: "Vocational discrimination"; "social discrimination"; "personal annoyance as reasons for conflict"; and "political discrimination."

Then the chairman pressed the thinking of the group back still further. "What constitutes the trouble?" he asked. "Why discrimination? How are these things to be explained?"

There was then a scintillating, shuttlecock discussion. The spontaneous brilliance, the epigrammatic statement, the pungent retort, the incisive thinking held the audience enthralled. The chairman was poised, eager, alert like a master of trained seals catching the glittering sphere and flipping it back.

But since we are more interested in procedure here than in what was said, let us analyze further the technique of the method. The chairman was the pivot. In the hands of an inept, autocratic or sluggish personality the procedure would become a babel of tongues. There is demanded a precision, a nicety, a delicacy—a knowing when to let talk run its course and when to snap the whip. The chairman repeatedly boiled down and redefined the problems. "What we are doing," he said, "is to analyze problems into their component, underlying parts." This frequent summing up tended to break the discussion into manageable units, thus avoiding confusion of thinking. As each problem was thought through it was restated and summed up and set aside as a housewife might put doughnuts on a shelf after she had neatly patted them into shape.

One ball and chain on the procedure was the occasional tendency of some of the group to lecture to the audience. Whenever this happened the illusion of listening in on a stimulating discussion was temporarily broken. The mental status of the individuals in the group while adding to the brilliance of the discussion was also something of a handicap. They were better lecturers than listeners.

Professor Kilpatrick in a recent issue of The Christian Century in discussing The Seminar as a Technique says: "I am convinced that the separate and fairly small round-table discussion must be the chief reliance. I would interpret that literally; get tables and get around them, not simply sit back in rows of chairs and the like, but actually have a group small enough to get around a table, and have enough tables in enough different rooms so that that can go on. That I should make emphatically the dominant procedure. I would cut out any speaking or reduce it to the barest minimum."

This U Table as tried out at the Institute was a fusing of this round-table discussion technique, a cross between the university debate, the conference, and the paper by an authority. It demands a willingness to take as well as give. It requires finesse in its direction. But it is a new chisel ready to help pry open the minds of men.

Publicity Fuel for Fall Campaigns

A SUBSTANTIAL backlog of telling facts, figures and illustrations against which community chests may kindle their publicity fires has been set up by the Welfare and Relief Mobilization now assembling its forces for the fall campaigns. The material takes the form of a series of mimeographed bulletins answering current objections, quoting favorable opinions and authoritative statements, and citing evidence of the value of social services. The topics are recreation, character-building, child care, public health, and other branches of work included in community funds.

The source material for the series was supplied by the United Educational Program of the National Social Work Council, 450 Seventh Avenue, New York. This project, in which national health and welfare agencies joined forces last spring for a nation-wide educational effort, is at present concentrating most of its energies on collecting information suitable for the Welfare and Relief Mobilization as its main channel of distribution. The task of supplying current information to magazine writers for articles and editorials is continuing.

Although adequate financial support for the United Educational Program is yet to be secured, a surprising amount of volunteer service with which to carry on has been forthcoming from the staffs of the national agencies. As members of committees on basic material, these staff members are writing their local branches to contribute significant facts and stories, and are searching their own files for data that needs "humanizing" for public consumption. There is however a clear cut division of functions and close cooperation between the United Educational Program which is producing the raw material for publicity and the Mobilization directed by the Association of Community Chests and Councils which is carrying on an active publicity campaign. The project is the first attempt of national agencies to work together in interpreting social work as a whole to the country.

SPEAKING UP FOR CHARACTER-BUILDING is the title of a campaign document issued jointly by the Social Work Publicity Council and the United Educational Program. It is the report of a committee on interpretation of character-building and recreation first presented at the National Conference of Social Work and later considerably revised on the basis of the discussion at the Philadelphia meeting. The report is in three parts: What Character-Building Agencies Have Been Telling the Public, What Needs To Be Said Now, and Significant Source Material. It is distributed by the Social Work Publicity Council, 130 East 22 Street, New York. Single copies 10 cents.

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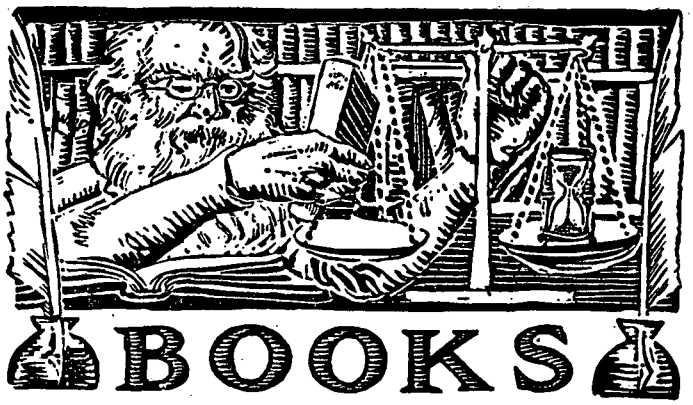

Understanding America

LAUGHING IN THE JUNGLE, *by Louis Adamic, Harpers. 335 pp. Price $3 postpaid of The Survey.*

MOST immigrants coming to the United States face the necessity of going through an experience of painful disillusionment. When Adamic came he knew that America was a jungle. He had read that best seller of American writers in Europe, Upton Sinclair's Jungle. He knew beforehand that getting on and getting by in America was a game that most immigrants enter naïvely and heavily handicapped. Laughing in the Jungle is his account of nineteen years of living in America. It is more than Adamic's story; it is the story of other Slavs or "Hunkies."

Laughing in the Jungle is not an indictment of American civilization but it is good evidence for the scrutinizing mind. It means nothing to indict a civilization; it means much to understand it. In this exceedingly human and penetrating document Adamic has contributed to greater understanding. His war chapters are good literature from several points of view. The present reviewer was charmed with the story of Blakelock and also The Man With the Big Head. Most of the people described in this volume are frustrated. Even those who rise, in the American sense of the word, are licked. Adamic is a philosopher and sociologist in the field of journalism. If his next work, which he is preparing while studying abroad, follows the method and theme of this book he will have made a contribution to our literature of immigrant peoples as significant as The Rise of David Levinsky. Adamic is in Jugoslavia this year on a research fellowship from the Guggenheim Foundation.

Seth Low Junior College NELS ANDERSON.

Cancer for Laymen

CANCER, WHAT EVERYONE SHOULD KNOW ABOUT IT, *by James A. Tobey, Dr. P.H. Introductions by Joseph Colt Bloodgood, M.D., and H. L. Mencken. Knopf. 310 pp. Price $3 postpaid of The Survey.*

WITH a background of many years' active experience in health work, Dr. Tobey is well qualified to present the facts about the cancer situation in a manner to appeal to the lay reader, though he lacks, and this is rather serious, the medical knowledge which anyone giving advice on this subject should possess, and consequently makes some statements which can not be justified. Covering a vast subject in a comparatively small space, his book is necessarily little more than a compilation, though a very interesting one. On the whole, it is a sane presentation, though it is impossible to agree with the author's statement that "No one ignorant of cancer is safe from it. No one familiar with all aspects of the disease need ever fear it." This is nonsense. But it is quite true that "the prevalence and fatality of the disease could be materially diminished . . . if all persons would endeavor to understand and apply in a reasonable manner the simple scientific facts which have been established as necessary and desirable for the control of cancer." Of particular interest to the lay reader is the chapter on Famous Persons Who Had Cancer, including General Grant, President Cleveland, Napoleon and several members of his family, the German Emperor Frederick III, King Ferdinand of Rumania, James Russell Lowell, and Dr. H. H. Janeway, who carried on cancer research while himself a sufferer. It is unfortunate that of the various cases cited, in only one, that of President Cleveland, was a cure effected. The cures are seldom heard of. The deaths are known.

Much of the book will be instructive to the physician as well as to the layman and all of it is fascinating to the public-health worker. When its lessons become common knowledge, a large forward step will have been taken. JOHN C. A. GERSTER, M.D.

New York City Cancer Committee

The Romance of Early Medicine

THE LAME, THE HALT AND THE BLIND, *by Howard W. Haggard. Harper's. 420 pp. Price $4 postpaid of The Survey.*

IN this book, as in his Devils, Drugs and Doctors, the author shows a rare ability to select fascinating epochs in medical history and give them the magic touch of life. Most authors mangle medical history badly, either romancing and sacrificing accuracy thereby, or holding the early disciples of the healing art as defenseless foils for their attempts at Shavian wit. Haggard knows better. Whether on the air or on the printed page, he treats his material with a sympathy which makes The Bezoar Stone as colorful a tale as the disappearance of She in the eternal flames in the other Haggard's novel without reading which no education is complete. That barber-surgeon, Ambroise Paré, tells how he cured gunshot wounds without the torturing application of boiling oil and then admits naively, "I dressed him, God cured him," a thing it would do well for modern physicians to remember. Dentists, it appears, were rascals who picked your pockets as well as extracted your teeth. And Pliny advised eating a whole mouse twice a month as a preventive of toothaches. Florence Nightingale, the lady with the lamp, steps on the stage of the Haggard drama. She touches the brow of a wounded soldier with her gentle fingers. A grizzled veteran "turns on his rough couch to kiss her shadow as it falls across the straw." The tarantella, which we all played in those youthful days of piano lessons, was written to treat a disease," a nervous disease, an imaginary disease"—"the dancing mania that swept over most of Europe five hundred years ago," in the pre-Rumba era, long indeed before George White became the Pied Piper of America.

Few writers ring the bell twice. Haggard's encore is even superior to his debut. HUGH GRANT ROWELL, M.D.

Teachers College, Columbia University

Run of the Shelves

THE CHALLENGE OF CHANGE, *by John Milton Moore. Friendship Press. 204 pp. Price $1 postpaid of The Survey.*

A BOOK about home missions and mission money, written for conservatives by a liberal who thinks in terms of interdenominational comity and cooperation. Ten years from now, something such as this book advocates will be seen to be inevitable.

MACHINE-MADE LEISURE, *by Paul T. Frankl. Harper. 192 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

AN incisive book about a style-conscious age in its effort to make the machine serve the process of the new culture and contribute towards creativeness in leisure. It should be read particularly by those who have faith in a new industrial age.

PROHIBITION VERSUS CIVILIZATION, *by Harry Elmer Barnes. Viking. 128 pp. Price $1 postpaid of The Survey.*

DESCRIBED as "analyzing the dry psychosis," this small, readable volume discusses "the heart of the matter of the use and control of alcohol" by a former teetotaler whose experience includes teaching in colleges, much serious writing and daily journalism.

HOME FINANCE AND TAXATION.
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HOME DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT.
HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT AND KITCHENS.
Reports of the President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership. *Price $1.15 each postpaid of The Survey.*

THESE four volumes (II, III, IV and IX of the series of eleven, one of which has been previously (*Continued on page 431*)

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DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

Child Welfare

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA—C. C. Carstens, director, 130 E. 22nd Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worth-while results in phase of child welfare in which they are interested.

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE—Courtenay Dinwiddie, General Secretary, 331 Fourth Avenue, New York. To improve child labor legislation; to conduct investigation in local communities; to advise on administration; to furnish information. Annual membership, $2, $5, $10, $25 and $100 includes monthly publication, "The American Child."

Foundation

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions – Shelby M. Harrison, dir.; 130 E. 22nd St., New York. Departments: Charity Organization, Delinquency and Penology, Industrial Studies, Library, Recreation, Remedial Loans, Statistics, Surveys and Exhibits. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

Home Economics

AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION—Alice L. Edwards, executive secretary, 620 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C. Organized for betterment of conditions in home, school, institution and community. Publishes monthly Journal of Home Economics; office of editor, 620 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C.; of business manager, 101 East 20th St., Baltimore, Md.

Racial Adjustment

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE—For social service among Negroes. L. Hollingsworth Wood, pres.; Eugene Kinckle Jones, exec. sec'y; 1133 Broadway, New York. Establishes committees of white and colored people to work out community problems. Trains Negro social workers. Publishes "Opportunity"—a "journal of Negro life."

Recreation

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION—315 Fourth Ave., New York City. Joseph Lee, president; H. S. Braucher, secretary. To bring to every boy and girl and citizen of America an adequate opportunity for wholesome, happy play and recreation. Playgrounds, community centers, swimming pools, athletics, music, drama, camping, home play, are all means to this end.

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Health

AMERICAN BIRTH CONTROL LEAGUE INC.—Mrs. F. Robertson Jones, President, 152 Madison Ave., New York City. Purpose: To teach the need for birth control to prevent destitution, disease and social deterioration; to amend laws adverse to birth control; to render safe, reliable contraceptive information accessible to all married persons. Annual membership, $2.00 to $500.00. Birth Control Review (monthly), $2.00 per year, voluntary contribution.

AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION—450 Seventh Ave., New York. To provide a better understanding of the social hygiene movement; to advance sound sex education; to combat prostitution and sex delinquency; to aid public authorities in the campaign against the venereal diseases; to advise in organization of state and local social-hygiene programs. Annual membership dues $2.00, including monthly journal.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE, INC.—Dr. William H. Welch, honorary president; Dr. Charles P. Emerson, president; Dr. C. M. Hincks, general director; Clifford W. Beers, secretary; 450 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Pamphlets on mental hygiene, child guidance, mental disease, mental defect, psychiatric social work and other related topics. Catalogue of publications sent on request. "Mental Hygiene," quarterly, $3.00 a year; "Mental Hygiene Bulletin," monthly, $1.00 a year.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING—450 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y. Katharine Tucker, R.N., General Director. Organized to promote public health nursing, establish standards, offer field advisory service, collect statistics and information on current practices. Official monthly magazine: *Public Health Nursing.*

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS—Lewis H. Carris, Managing Director; Mrs. Winifred Hathaway, Associate Director; Eleanor P. Brown, Secretary, 450 Seventh Avenue, New York. Studies scientific advances in medical and pedagogical knowledge and disseminates practical information as to ways of preventing blindness and conserving sight. Literature, exhibits, lantern slides, lectures, charts and co-operation in sight-saving projects available on request.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—450 Seventh Ave., New York. Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director. Pamphlets of methods and program for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. Journal of the Outdoor Life, popular monthly magazine, $2.00 a year; American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $8.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

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Religious Organizations

THE GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF THE U. S. A.—386 Fourth Avenue, New York City. A non-sectarian, character-building organization for girls, sponsored by the Episcopal Church.

NATIONAL BOARD OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—Mrs. Frederic M. Paist, president; Miss Anna V. Rice, general secretary; Miss Emma Hirth, associate secretary; 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City. This organization maintains a staff of secretaries for advisory service in relation to the work of 1,273 local Y.W.C.A.'s in the United States with industrial, business, student, foreign born, Indian, colored and younger girls. It has 63 American secretaries at work in 35 centers in 12 countries in the Orient, Latin America and Europe.

National Conference

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—Frank J. Bruno, president, St. Louis; Howard R. Knight, secretary, 82 N. High Street, Columbus, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting, and issues a quarterly Bulletin. The sixtieth annual convention of the Conference will be held in Detroit, June 11-17, 1933. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of five dollars.

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(*Continued from page* 429) published) contain the reports of ten of the thirty-one committees of the Conference on Housing held last December.

PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL LEGISLATION, *by Mary S. Calcott. Macmillan. 416 pp. Price $3 postpaid of The Survey.*

HERE is a record of social legislation written with understanding and fully documented so that it is both a history and a guide in the whole trend of American social legislation. A good book for both teachers and students.

THE TAXI-DANCE HALL, *by Paul G. Cressey. University of Chicago Press. 300 pp. Price $3 postpaid of The Survey.*

A STUDY in commercialized recreation and city life by a former special investigator for the Juvenile Protective Association of Chicago who has a gift for setting forth the results of his research in a way to interest the general reader. The taxi-dancer is as new as the autogiro but her future is much more predictable.

IMMIGRANT GIFTS TO AMERICAN LIFE, *by Allen H. Eaton. Russell Sage Foundation. 170 pp. Price $3 postpaid of The Survey.*

A VOLUME altogether delightful in text, pictures and background. It reports on "some experiments in appreciation of the contributions of our foreign-born citizens to American culture" and is dedicated to the memory of Robert W. deForest, "who did so much to bring beauty into the lives of his fellow-men."

PROSTITUTION AND ITS REPRESSION IN NEW YORK CITY, *by Willoughby Cyrus Waterman. Columbia University Press. 164 pp. Price $3 postpaid of The Survey.*

A STUDY of the attempts made over the past thirty years to deal with prostitution in the largest, and, at times, the most tolerant American city. An objective handling of a controversial subject which will be of prime value to other cities which are wrestling with the repressive aspects of a perennial and knotty problem.

PRESENTATION OF CRIME IN NEWSPAPERS, *by Frank Harris. Patriot Press, Inc. Putnam, Connecticut. Pamphlet, 103 pp. Price $1.75 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS statistical tabulation of the crime news content of three Minneapolis dailies showed that the presentation of crime news has been decreasing rather than increasing, though varying but little from year to year. Since there is a high degree of uniformity in American dailies, it is assumed that crime news is less generously reported the country over.

A CHARTER FOR THE SOCIAL SCIENCES, *by Charles A. Beard. Scribner. 122 pp. Price $1.25 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS is Part I, a consideration of objectives, of the report of the Commission on the Social Studies undertaken by the American Historical Association. Written by various hands, discussed at length, filed, sandpapered, polished and finally drafted by Charles A. Beard, it emerges as an inspiring statement of "our educational program in a world that has become urbanized, mechanized and interlocked in its social, economic, political and cultural interests." The clear thought and limpid English are Beard at his best.

INTERNATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT—A study of fluctuations in employment and unemployment in several countries 1910-1930. *496 pp. I.R.I. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East 22 Street, New York City.*

WORLD SOCIAL ECONOMIC PLANNING—The necessity for planned adjustment of productive capacity and standards of living. *I.R.I. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East 22 Street, New York City.*

HERE compressed into two volumes in three languages are the research and discussion of the World Social Economic Congress held in Amsterdam August 1931 [see The Survey, November 1, 1932, page 131] under the auspices of the International Industrial Relations Institute; a wealth of information, techniques and principles exploring the present paradox—unemployment in the midst of plenty. The second volume includes the experiences in national economic planning in the U.S.S.R. as well as spirited discussion and proposals as to the applicability of planning under western conditions.

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GOSSIP: of People and Things

Fame

PROFESSOR ARTHUR EVANS WOOD of the University of Michigan, in order to test his students' knowledge of the personalities in social work asked them in an examination to identify So-and-So; So-and-So . . . and Homer Folks. "Homer Folks," wrote one bright young thing, "is a feeble-minded colony in Southern New Jersey."

LEROY A. HALBERT, social worker of thirty years experience, is directing the District of Columbia's first sally into direct public relief. He has been made executive in charge of the administration of the $350,000 fund appropriated by Congress for the relief of unemployment in the District under the general direction of the Board of Public Welfare. Mr. Halbert was recently field representative of the American Association of Public Welfare Officials.

NEIGHBORHOOD, the settlement quarterly, has just brought out a bibliography of books, articles and reports written by settlement workers and others, dealing with settlements and their interests, published between 1920 and 1931. Incidentally there are 145 listings of The Survey. May there be more in the next decade! This bibliography is the work of Elizabeth R. Foley and Lillie M. Peck, assistant secretary of the National Federation, and represents a lot of exploration.

HONOR and glory and three modest prizes are offered to the winners of a short story contest sponsored by the National Organization for Public Health Nursing, 450 Seventh Avenue, New York. Stories, limited to 2500 words, may be "true or imaginative, but must be professionally sound." For details query the N. O. P. H. N. Contest closes October 31.

Reason Enough

"I GO to the dentist," wrote a youthful contender in an A.I.C.P. dental clinic essay contest, "because it hurts more to pull out my own teeth. Besides if I don't go I won't get promoted. I liked especially going to gentle dentists. I think it is more sanitary to let a dentist take out your teeth than to put your fingers into your mouth and leave germs."

MRS. LETITIA MOON CONARD of the department of sociology of Grinnell College, Iowa, a graduate of Smith College, a Ph.D. from the University of Chicago and a Survey Associate of more than ten years standing, is the candidate for governor of her state on the Socialist ticket.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE counts itself lucky in having secured Dorothy Hopson as its dean of women to succeed Harriot S. Curtis who after five years in the southern school will return to her home in Boston. Miss Hopson has an imposing educational and executive background and a family tradition in Negro education and welfare. Her grandmother's home in Fall River, Mass., was used as a station of the underground railway, and her mother was one of three teachers to open up schools for Negroes in Richmond directly after its occupation by Union troops. She has been for the past twelve years associated with Miss Chapin's School in New York.

MRS. FRANK V. HAMMER, since 1919 a member of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross, died recently at her home in St. Louis where she had long been identified with social work.

MARION W. SHEAHAN has been appointed director of the Division of Public Health Nursing of the New York State Department of Health, succeeding the late Mathilde S. Kuhlman.

Add Honors

TO the honorable company of honorary degree bearers add Cheney C. Jones, superintendent of the New England Home for Little Wanderers whose alma mater, Doane College, Nebraska, has made him an LL.D. Mr. Jones, who was graduated from Doane in 1904 and from the Yale Law School in 1909, made the commencement address at the Nebraska school.

Add also Karl deSchweinitz of Philadelphia who was dubbed Doctor of Humane Letters by his alma mater, Moravian College, Bethlehem, Pa., after—or was it before—he had made the commencement address on The Scientific Attitude in the Approach to Human Relations. Mr. deSchweinitz could write two A.B.'s after his name if he wanted to, one from Moravian and one from the University of Pennsylvania.

And do not overlook Dr. William Hallock Park of New York on whom the National Academy of Sciences has conferred its Public Welfare Medal for his work as head of the research laboratories of the New York City Health Department and in the application of scientific discoveries to the prevention of disease.

STUART A. RICE, for six years professor of sociology at the University of Pennsylvania, will this fall join the faculty of the department of sociology at the University of Chicago.

BURDETTE G. LEWIS, erstwhile social worker, now rated an expert on city finances, is chairman of the board of the newly organized Equitable Assessment Association which will delve into the tax system and realty values in New York.

POSSESSORS of a Ph.D. "or its equivalent," whatever that is, are eligible for the two research fellowships in the social sciences offered by the American Academy of Political and Social Science. One fellowship carries $1000 and the other $2000. Application must be made before November 1. "Those candidates will be given preference who submit research projects which intimately bear upon the economic and social questions which in the light of present conditions urgently require solution." For detailed information query the Academy, 3457 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

THE Routzahns, Evart and Mary Swain, they of the Russell Sage Foundation and the Social Work Publicity Council, have given ear to the call of the wild and have acquired a farm of some five noble acres at Wilton, Conn. On it are seven structures of one kind or another, including two chicken-coops, a green-house, a dog-kennel with glass windows, a garage that looks like a house and a house that looks like a garage.

Name Your Nurse

NOMINATIONS are in order for the fourth recipient of the Saunders Medal, given annually to the member of the American Nurses' Association considered to have made the outstanding contribution of the year to the profession or to the public. The only kind of service excluded is writing. The first three years' awards were made to S. Lillian Clayton (posthumously); Mary Sewell Gardner, and Annie Goodrich. Names may be submitted through state associations or directly to the American Nurses' Association, 450 Seventh Ave., New York City, and should be accompanied by the address and official position of the candidate, by the sponsors' statement of her professional background and the achievement for which the award is suggested.

OMAHA was shocked during the summer by the sudden death of Dr. Herman von W. Schulte, long a member of the board of the Omaha Community Chest, for several years president of the Council of Social Agencies and of the Nebraska State Conference, and equally active in public-health work. Of him Philip Ketchum says: "He was not just a board member. He was perhaps the outstanding social worker in Omaha and was more inspiring in his relationships than any layman whom I have ever known."

THE six-year-old listened attentively, says the Bulletin of the Westchester County Health Department, while the clinic nurse took the family history. All the details of father and mother, brother and sister, uncle and aunt, were formally set down. "Mama, mama," interpolated the Little Pitcher in a stage whisper, "don't forget to tell the lady we've got a dog."

THE Psychoanalytic Institute, 324 West 86 Street, New York, is offering an imposing list of six lecture courses, beginning this month, which reach the special interests of physicians, teachers, social workers, jurists, theologians and other professional groups. A series of eight popular lectures open to the public on various psychoanalytical topics will be given by such luminaries as Drs. Brill, Kenworthy, Lehrman, Meyer, Oberndorf, Williams, Wittels and Zilboorg. For details query the executive director of the institute.

DR. THOMAS J. MCCORMACK, teacher, scholar, administrator and social pioneer, died recently in Chicago. He was most widely known as the founder of the Bureau of Educational Counsel, organized for the purpose of studying the individual needs of boys and girls, the pioneer of similar bureaus later established in colleges and schools.

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